The BOOKMARK

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THE BOOKMARK

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WILL YOU SUGGEST?

Practically every day during the past ten years you have likely heard of the shortage of teachers, of engineers and of scientists. These statements, backed up by undeniably accurate statistics, show how many are needed now; how many will be required five years from now; and how many more new positions are available each year than there are new recruits.

But with all this publicity about what good professions these are to get into because of the number of jobs available, we hear little about librarianship where the shortage is just as acute. Library schools in the past year have reported that they are receiving requests at the rate of fifteen or twenty for each graduate. One stated that they had received over three hundred requests while the year's graduates numbered only twenty.

Potential librarians are not only those who have majored in literature. Librarians are needed who have degrees in all disciplines - history, business, chemistry, and practically any other you can name. If the prospective librarian likes to travel he or she can get a position in almost any part of the U.S. - and many foreign countries also. A single issue of a recent library journal lists jobs to be had in England, France, Germany, North Africa, Middle East and Canada as well as the majority of states in the union. And there is a job to fit almost any personality. The new recruit may wish to be a cataloger or children's librarian, reference or acquisitions librarian, film or serials librarian. He can work in a public, school, university, industrial, army, hospital or special library.

Those faculty members who advise students might consider some of the information related herein for those potential graduates who have not quite decided what line they will follow upon graduation. Won't you suggest the possibility of librarianship to your students who have not yet made their decisions? We of the library staff will be very happy to assist you in any way.

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RESEARCH VIA FILM

In the past decades libraries supplied their patrons with information in the form of books, magazines and newspapers only. In recent years, however, more and more nonprint types of material are maintained by libraries: records, pictures, films and even tools. But the one form of material that is growing the most rapidly, and proving of the greatest value, is that of photographic micro-reproduction.

Now of course this micro print material cannot replace the feel of a well-bound book with its colored illustrations, fine binding and watermarks. However, there are several reasons why some form of copying the original on film is a definite asset. The first point that comes to mind is the situation where an item must be preserved before the paper disintegrates.

This is usually the case in periodicals and newspapers where paper of a poor quality has been used. Another condition would be when there is only one copy, or so few, of the original that it is to all purposes unobtainable. Since space is always at a premium in a library this is another advantage of photographic reproduction. Also, micro-reproduced texts may assist in the distribution of research data by the filming of theses and other specialized studies which normally are not issued in more than two or three typewritten copies. And one more possibility that is still in the experimental stage, is that of microfilm that is being used in the mechanization of bibliographic research as in the Rapid Selector.

Because of the above-mentioned reasons, and many other minor ones, microprint materials are used in ever-increasing amounts today. Especially note-worthy are several series that are sponsored, and financed, by various libraries and foundations. A few of these are listed here for your general information.

American culture series: this series, on microfilm, covers basic items of Americana, starting with a letter by Columbus written in 1493 and ending with a document which was produced in 1800.

American periodicals series: this series includes only periodicals prior to 1850, making available some of the rarer items published in the 18th, and first half of the 19th centuries.

English books before 1640: this project, while only half completed, has already produced over 26,000 filmed copies of editions listed in the Short-title catalogue of books printed in England. Many of the items in this series are books of which there are only one or two known copies in existence.

Evans Americana: this is the American equivalent of the preceeding project. It includes American books from 1639 to 1799.

English literary periodicals: this set is comprised of several hundred selected periodicals published in the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries.

All the above are in microfilm with but one exception, the Evans series which is on microcards. These are but a few of the many projects of this nature that are now being developed. They should prove extremely useful to scholars in the future and save much expensive traveling to libraries where unique items are held.

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THE BIBLE

The word "Bible" comes to us from the Greek word biblia, plural of biblion, which originally meant the inner bark of the papyrus reed, used for writing on before the invention of paper. "Bible" therefore means "books," and that brings up the question of how many books are in the volume. Most of us are rather cloudy about it, but a good way to remember is this: for the Old Testament put down 3 and beside it the multiple of 3 x 3, or 9, making 39. For the New Testament multiply that 3 by the 9 and you have 27, the correct number of books it contains. Thus with 39 plus 27 you get 66, which is the total number of books in the Bible. - C.F. Kleinknect.

BOOKS THAT CHANGED THE WORLD*

Robert B. Downs

A popular delusion widely prevalent holds that books are inanimate, ineffective, peaceful objects, belonging to the cloistered shades and academic quiet of monasteries, universities, and other retreats from a materialistic, evil world. Throughout history, the evidence is piled high that books, rather than being futile, harmless, and innocent, are frequently dynamic, vital things, capable of changing the entire direction of events - sometimes for good, sometimes for ill.

In the dictators of every era is found a shrewd insight into the potentialities of books. Whenever and wherever tyrants and authoritarian regimes have wanted to suppress opposition and to kill ideas, their first thought, almost invariably, has been to destroy books of contrary view, and oftentimes their authors. Conversely, they have cunningly turned to their own advantage, to bolster their grip on the people, certain other books, e.g., Hitler's Mein Kampf, Karl Marx's Das Kapital, and the voluminous writings of Lenin and Stalin. No one realizes better than the despot the enormous explosive forces pent up in books.

The purpose of the present work is to demonstrate, through consideration of certain specific examples, the immense power wielded by books. At the outset, it should be stressed that there is no intention of offering a list of "best books," or "great books." Instead, the aim here is to discover those books which have exerted the most profound influence on history, economics, culture, civilization, and scientific thought, from, roughly, the Renaissance down to the mid-twentieth century.

For practical reasons, it was arbitrarily decided to restrict the discussion to books in science and the social sciences, omitting such vastly important fields as religion, philosophy, and literature. It may well be that the total impression of religious and literary masterpieces far exceeds that of books in all other categories combined. Yet, how can one determine the intangible influence of, say the King James version of the Bible? Application of any objective, noncontroversial standards to that stupendous work or to the writings of Shakespeare and Milton, offers almost insuperable obstacles. Their stamp on society has been so all-pervasive - on language, literature, philosophy, modes of thought, ethics, and every other facet of life - as to be virtually immeasurable.

Even more difficult, perhaps, would be the choice of the greatest literary monuments - fiction, drama, poetry, essays - that have moved and inspired the world. Such names come readily to mind as the Greek and Roman classical writers, Dante, Chaucer, Rabelais, Cervantes, Moliere, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, Heine, Dostoevsky, and scores of others possibly lower in stature. Complete agreement is improbable on a majority of the chosen titles, though it is hoped that a strong case has been made for every one of the sixteen authors and their books.

Of the sixteen works in the final list, six classify in the sciences, dating

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*This book is by the director of the University of Illinois Library and is published by the American Library Association. That part which is reprinted here in somewhat condensed form is the introduction to the volume. - Editor.

from 1543 to 1915, and ten in the social sciences, broadly speaking, from 1523 to 1927. Such a classification is doubtless without meaning, however, for the social impact of the scientific volumes has been fully as profound as those defined in the social sciences proper. Mrs. Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin, despite its fictional form, qualifies in every way as a sociological document.

Was a particular book influential chiefly because the period was ripe for it? Would the book have been equally significant in another era, or could it even have been written at any other date? It is impossible to escape the conclusion that the times produced the book in nearly every instance. In some other historical epoch, the work would either not have been produced at all or if it had appeared would have attracted little attention.

Examples are on every hand. Machiavelli's The Prince was written for the express purpose of freeing his beloved Italy from foreign aggression. England was ready for a vast expansion of her commercial and industrial economy when Adam Smith was writing his Wealth of Nations. Thomas Pain's Common Sense triggered the American Revolution, already primed for explosion; and Harriet Beecher Stowe's Uncle Tom's Cabin did likewise for the Civil War. Except for dreadful conditions prevailing in European industry, especially the English factory system, in the mid-nineteenth century, Karl Marx would have lacked ammunition for Das Kapital. Inauguration of a naval race among world powers after 1890 was inspired by Admiral Mahan's Influence of Sea Power Upon History, but the pressure for expansion and imperialistic adventure already existed. Adolf Hitler might well have remained an unknown Austrian house painter except for the chaos in Germany following World War I.

On the other hand, like slow fuses, there are books which did not make their full impact until years after their initial publication. Adam Smith and Karl Marx, to illustrate, were dead when the importance of their books was perceived. Thoreau had been gone half a century when his doctrine of civil disobedience was applied by Mahatma Gandhi in India and South Africa. Not until the rise of the German school of geopoliticians under Haushofer's direction did Mackinder's theories, formulated several decades earlier, receive the notice they deserved.

A well-nigh infallible index to the extent of influence is the strength of contemporary sentiment, pro and con. If a book stirs up violent opposition and equally partisan feeling in support of its point of view, the probabilities are that it has deeply affected the thinking of the people. Official censorship and other efforts at suppression also are indicative of its reception. Insight into these attitudes is provided by such sources as contemporary newspapers, controversial pamphlet literature, accounts of historians, and biographical studies. The crucial test is whether or not the theories, programs, or ideas advocated eventually win acceptance, cross international borders, are translated into other languages, cause disciples, imitators, and rivals to rise, and are gradually incorporated into the lives and thoughts of peoples and nations.

A curious manifestation of fame is the creation of adjectives and nouns drawn from an individual to describe a particular concept or pattern of thought. Thus there have been added to everyday vocabulary such terms as Machiavellian, Copernican, Malthusian, Newtonian, Freudian, Darwinism, Marxism, and Hitlerism, each connoting a definite set of ideas, and attesting to the fame or infamy - depending upon the point of view - of its prototype.

In view of the extreme difficulty as to readability of perhaps a majority of titles on the select list, this question may reasonably be asked: How could

these works exert influence on any except a narrow band of specialists? Certainly few laymen could comprehend and follow with ease the original Latin texts of Copernicus, Harvey, and Newton, or Einstein's theories in any language. Only the trained social scientist will be able to appreciate fully the often tortuous reasoning of an Adam Smith, a Malthus, or a Marx, while a biological background enriches the understanding of a Harvey, Darwin, or Freud. The answer to the question is that the mass of people obtain ideas second-hand, predigested, by way of a filtering-down process, through such media as popularizations in book form, magazines and newspapers, classroom lessons, public lectures, and, more recently, radio, television, and motion pictures. Except for Common Sense, Uncle Tom's Cabin, and Mein Kampf, none of the sixteen select titles was a best seller in its own time. Their influence, accordingly, has resulted from interpretation by experts. Oftentimes, applications to daily living are made without the conscious knowledge of people generally, as, for example, the mechanistic discoveries of Newton, or Einstein's theories in relation to nuclear fission and atomic energy.

As one reviews the sixteen books chronologically one is struck by the continuity of knowledge - the connecting threads which tie them together. Truly, as Hutchins phrased it, there is in progress here "The Great Conversation." Copernicus received inspiration from the ancient Greek philosophers. Newton, in turn, "stood on the shoulders of giants" - Copernicus, Galileo, Kepler, and others. Without them, an Einstein might never have existed. Darwin freely acknowledged his debt to a host of preceding biologists, geographers, and geologists, on whose work he built in developing the theory of the origin of species. The experimental laboratory approach to science, as opposed to the strictly philosophical, may be said to have begun with Copernicus and to have been practiced by all his great successors, including Harvey, Newton, Darwin, and Freud.

The passion for freedom, conceivably an age-old obsession with man, is exemplified by the stirring pleas of Machiavelli, Adam Smith, Paine, Thoreau, and Stowe. Karl Marx drew heavily on classical English economists, especially Adam Smith, Malthus, and Ricardo and tried to pattern his work on Darwin's. Mahan's Influence of Sea Power Upon History was essentially a secondary work, utilizing as sources the writings of earlier naval, military, and general historians.

While not accepting some of Mahan's conclusions, Mackinder and later geopoliticians found his ideas provocative and stimulating. Consciously or unconsciously, Hitler's Mein Kampf derived much from Machiavelli, Darwin, Marx, Mahan, Mackinder, and Freud.

Certain additional comments might be made on the present selection of books and authors. Has the natural tendency, for example, to emphasize one's own country or language been avoided? Probably not. The list includes four Americans - Paine, Thoreau, Stowe, and Mahan - and six British representatives - Harvey, Newton, Smith, Malthus, Darwin, and Mackinder. There are also three Germans (Marx, Einstein, Hitler), an Italian (Machiavelli), a Pole (Copernicus), and an Austrian (Freud). Of the six continental Europeans, three are Jews. If a Chinese, a Frenchman, or a Russian were making the list, no doubt there would be biases in other directions.

Another point open to criticism is the definition of a book. What is a book? Should it be judged by size alone? The thought is preposterous. Nevertheless, strictly defined, Paine's Common Sense, Thoreau's Civil Disobedience, Mackinder's Geographic Pivot of History, and the original statement of Einstein's Special Theory of Relativity are no more than pamphlets. The last three, in fact, first appeared as periodical articles. What a contrast these offer to heavy tomes like the Principia Mathematica, The Wealth of Nations, later editions of Malthus on population, Das Kapital, and Mein Kampf. Voltaire is quoted as having

said that the big books are never the ones to set a nation on fire: "it is always the little books, packed with emotions, aflame with passion, that do the business" - a quotation that would apply to Paine and Thoreau, but not Mackinder and Einstein. Actually, for the present list, size is virtually without significance.

A related consideration is the length of time spent in writing. The record, apparently, was established by Copernicus, whose De Revolutionibus was more than thirty years in the making, though the author was certainly not continuously engaged in its production. Who would be willing to say that the Copernican treatise is a more profound work than Newton's Principia Mathematica, which was completed in an eighteen-month period? By a curious coincidence, Adam Smith's Wealth of Nations, Darwin's Origin of Species, and Marx's Das Kapital were each seventeen years in the writing. At the other end of the scale, Machiavelli's The Prince was turned out in six months, and Paine's Common Sense in perhaps three or four months.

The wide variations in writing periods may be attributed to several factors. Individual personalities account for some of the differences. Scientists like Copernicus, Newton, Harvey, and Darwin refused to rush into print until their findings had been thoroughly verified and subjected to stringent tests. Even after the most careful checking, they hesitated to publish, because of fear of controversy, potential censorship, their desire for absolute perfection, possible criticism by fellow-scientists, dislike of publicity, or like reasons. The economic treatises of Smith and Marx involved the time-consuming assembling of an enormous mass of data and extensive revisions. On the other hand, such impetuous fellows as Machiavelli, young Malthus, Paine, and Thoreau had urgent messages to deliver without delay.

A majority of the sixteen selected authors are known principally for a single book. With few exceptions, the fame of each rests upon one title and all else is forgotten. Harvey, Newton, Smith, Malthus, Marx, Stowe, Mahan, and Einstein wrote further books - in some cases were prolific authors - but who save a few specialists could name them? Paine, Thoreau, Darwin, and Freud are exceptions to the rule, for their fertile pens produced other books that are in some ways as celebrated as those here listed.

It might be supposed that age and maturity would be essential to the author of a great book. What import did they actually have for the select sixteen? When their first editions came from the presses, the oldest of the lot, Copernicus, was 70, and the most youthful, Einstein, was about 26. Malthus and Thoreau were in their early thirties, and Paine and Hitler in their late thirties. The ten-year period from age 44 to 54 was most fruitful of all, for coming within that range were, from youngest to oldest, Machiavelli, Freud, Newton, Marx, Mahan, Darwin, Harvey, and Smith. Stowe and Mackinder were in their early forties.

By way of summary, certain characteristics shared by a majority of the authors stand out. Omitting the scientists in the group, for whom the comments are less pertinent, the books included were written by nonconformists, radicals, fanatics, revolutionists, and agitators. Often, they are badly written books, lacking in literary style. The secret of their success, to repeat, was that the times were ready for them. The books carried messages, frequently of a highly emotional nature, appealing to millions of people. Sometimes the influence was beneficient and sometimes evil; clearly, books can be forces for both good and bad. The intention here, in any case, is not to measure moral values, but instead to demonstrate that books are dynamic and powerful instruments, tools, or weapons.

* *

A REPORT ON SCIENTIFIC SERIALS

(This is a synopsis of Scientific Serials by Charles Harvey Brown (Chicago, 1956. Association of College and Reference Libraries); to which is appended a report by the library staff on the University of Idaho's scientific serials holdings.)

The increasing number of serials and the costs of purchasing, processing, binding, and storing them raise acute problems concerning their acquisition and administration. These costs may average over $40 a year per title; indeed, the mere purchase price of some scientific serials may frequently be over $80 per year.

In response to this fundamental problem Mr. Brown has carefully derived nine lists (based on the serial literature for 1954) of "most cited" scientific serials. The overall purpose is to adapt libraries to a more effective use by scientists.

One of the greatest difficulties in making lists of scientific serials to serve as a basis for selection for a given institution is the inclusion of highly specialized serials which concentrate on subfields. Emphasis changes within the broad fields and within the faculty of a given institution; with these shifts of emphasis are carried shifts in demand. The library is consequently handicapped in meeting the demands placed upon it. Furthermore, serials become obsolete either from obsolescence of the material per se, or in terms of the use to which it will be put by the institution served. New demands may also require the acquisition of serials not formerly used by the institution. For example, most requests received for chemical journals are based on citations in Chemical Abstracts; yet, in checking serial titles which have become most frequently abstracted in the last ten years (1944-1953) it was revealed that few copies of many of these journals are available in the United States. Furthermore, "no relation seems to exist between the holdings of scientific serials and the ranking of the same serials on the most cited lists." For example, there is little agreement between library holdings and journals most frequently abstracted by Chemical Abstracts.

On the basis of his findings, the author offers many suggestions concerned with acquisition, processing, and administration of scientific serials. Present conditions seem to demand that professional organizations give all assistance possible to enable librarians to reach wise decisions in selecting serials, and also in discarding or transferring to other libraries.

Discarding never-used material and transferring little used materials to other libraries-in-need or to storage centers pose special problems. To support a systematic program for this purpose the author published a table to show the percentage of citations to volumes of serials published before 1904.

Physics	0.5	Chemistry	5.3
Physiology	1.7	Geology	5.6
Mathematics	3.4	Entomology	8.6
Botany	4.1	Zoology	10.2

The purpose of a discarding and transfer program is to make room for material which is more valuable for current use and which is accumulating at an

enormous rate. Mr. Brown suggests that a discarding program should give preference to earlier books and volumes of serials in physics, chemistry, and physiology (fields most dependent upon literature of the last decade) while many of the earlier books and volumes of serials in entomology, botany, and zoology should not be discarded without special consideration (because of the more enduring validity and applicability of research in these fields).*

In consequence of the impossibility of keeping an institution abreast of the scientific serial literature, cooperative agreements among libraries are becoming increasingly necessary. Such cooperative action is needed to make available a more extensive body of research literature and to reduce unnecessary duplication. Since exhaustive collecting by a single library is both foolish and impossible there should be agreements among libraries of a region upon areas of specialization and duplication. Also, cooperation should be developed for storage and discarding of little used or never used material.

Among the conclusions reached in his discussion of the "most cited" serials in the eight selected fields are the following.

> Chemists, physicists, and animal physiologists rely most heavily upon recent periodical literature, in response to the relatively more rapid change in their respective fields.
>
> Citations to chemical and physical serial literature are far more numerous than in the other fields. However, there is concentration upon significantly fewer serials than in the fields of zoology, entomology, geology, and botany.
>
> Obsolescence of the literature is greatest in physics and chemistry, least in mathematics.
>
> It is most difficult for libraries to acquire all the journals needed by zoologists, because of the numerous subfields and because citations to zoological serial literature are most diffused.
>
> There is relatively greatest emphasis upon book literature in the fields of botany, entomology, and mathematics.
>
> Geological research is far more dependent on government publications than is research in any of the other sciences.

The last chapter of the book is devoted to lists for each of the eight selected scientific fields. Each list is preceded with an introductory statement, interpretation, and summary of conclusions. A consolidated alphabetical listing of all the serials is compiled in an additional list. It should be noted that

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*One highly illuminating table illustrates the degree of concentration upon serials which began publication in the period, 1944-1953.

Physics	76.5	Mathematics	47.6
Physiology	61.6	Geology	42.3
Chemistry	58.1	Entomology	39.7
Botany	49.7	Zoology	33.9

the lists are derived from research publications, not from the most used periodicals. To show trends in use of scientific serial literature the author compares his 1954 list with earlier lists of the same nature.

The following lists show the number of most cited serials in the possession of the University of Idaho Library. Selection is from the fifteen most cited serials in each of Brown's eight subject lists, in the order of his listing. An asterisk (*) indicates that the Library is currently receiving the serial; a "0" indicates that the Library has no holdings (exceptions are noted in footnotes).

MATHEMATICS

* Annals of mathematics
* American mathematical society. Transactions
0 Mathematische Annalen
* American journal of mathematics
* Academie des sciences, Paris. Comptes-rendus hebdomadaires des seances
* American mathematical society. Bulletin
0 Mathematicheskii sbornik
0 Mathematische Zeitschrift
* Duke mathematical journal
(1) London mathematical society. Proceedings
0 Akademiia nauk S.S.S.R., Leningrad. Doklady
0 Commentarii mathematici helvetici
* National academy of sciences, Washington. Proceeding
0 London mathematical society. Journal
(2) American mathematical society. Colloquim publications

PHYSICS

* Physical review
(3) Royal society of London. Proceedings
* Zeitschrift fur Physik
* Review of scientific instruments
* Philosophical magazine
* Journal of applied physics
0 Helvetica physica acta
* Physical society of London. Proceedings
* Reviews of modern physics
0 Physica
* Nature. London
* Academie des sciences, Paris. Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des seances
* Journal de physique et le radium
* Annalen des Physik
0 Nuovo cimento

CHEMISTRY

* American chemical society. Journal
* Chemical society of London. Journal
* Chemische Berichte
* Helvetica chimica acta

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(1) Library has v. 16-47, 2d series (1917-41).
(2) Library has some numbers. Separate numbers are ordered. No standing order.
(3) Library receives series B only.

* Journal of biological chemistry
* Justus Liebig's Annalen der Chemie
* Societe chimique de France. Bulletin
* Academie des sciences, Paris. Comptes-rendus hebdomadaires des seances
O Acta chemica scandinavica
* Journal of chemical physics
* Nature. London
* Journal of organic chemistry
* Biochemical journal
* Faraday society, London. Transactions
* Zeitschrift fur physikalische Chemie

PHYSIOLOGY

* American journal of physiology
* Journal of physiology
* Journal of biological chemistry
O Acta physiologica scandinavica
O Pfluger's Archiv fur die gesamte Physiologie des Menschen und der Tiere
* Society for experimental biology and medicine. Proceedings
* Journal of general physiology
O Journal of neurophysiology
O Archives internationales de physiologie
* Biochemical journal
O Societe de biologie, Paris. Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des seances et memories
O Federation of American societies for experimental biology. Federation proceedings
* Nature. London

BOTANY

* American journal of botany
* Plant physiology
* Botanical gazette
* Annals of botany
* Academie des sciences, Paris. Comptes-rendus hebdomadaires des seances
* Journal of biological chemistry
* Science
O Planta
* Nature. London
* Physiologia plantarum
* Archives of biochemistry and biophysics
* American society for horticultural science. Proceedings
(4) Journal of Agricultural research
* Torrey botanical club. Bulletin
O Deutsche botanische Gesellschaft. Berichte

ZOOLOGY

* Journal of experimental zoology
* Anatomical record
O Zoologischer Anzeiger
O Wilhelm Roux' Archiv fur Entwicklungsmechanik der Organismen

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(4) In Documents collection. Ceased publication June, 1949.

O Zoological society of London. Proceedings
O Societe de biologie, Paris. Comptes rendus hebdomadaires des seances et memories
* Biological bulletin (Woods Hole, Mass.)
O Zoologische Jahrbucher, Jena
* Academie des sciences, Paris. Comptes-rendus hebdomadaires des seances
* Nature. London
* Journal of morphology
* Journal of experimental biology
* Journal of biological chemistry
O Zeitschrift fur wissenschaftliche Zoologie
* Science

GEOLOGY

* Geological Society of America. Bulletin
* Journal of geology
* American journal of science
* American mineralogist
* Economic geology
* American association of petroleum geologists. Bulletin
* U.S. Geological Survey. Professional paper
* U.S. Geological Survey. Bulletin
O Canada. Geological survey. Memoir
* American chemical society. Journal
O Canada. Geological survey. Paper
* Science
* Journal of sedimentary petrology
(5) Royal society of Canada. Proceedings and transactions
O Zeitschrift fur Kristollographie

ENTOMOLOGY

* Journal of economic entomology
* Bulletin of entomological research
(6) Zeitschrift fur angewandte Entomologie
* Entomological society of America. Annals
O Royal entomological society of London. Transactions
* Annals of applied biology
* Science
O Societe entomologique de France. Bulletin
O Entomologists monthly magazine
O Revue francaise de lepidopterologie
O Royal entomological society of London. Proceedings
O Societe entomologique de France. Annales
O Societe de pathologie exotique. Bulletin
O Zeitschrift fur wissenschaftliche Insektenbiologie
O Annals of tropical medicine and parasitology
* Parasitology

In passing it may be worth noting here that plans are being made to bring about a cooperative arrangement with Washington State College to include in the card catalogs of both institutions cards for all serial holdings of both libraries.

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(5) Library has one number only.
(6) Library has v. 4-v. 27, no. 2 (1917-1940). UNION LIST OF SERIALS, supplement 2, notes that it suspended publication 1944 - February, 1949. Subscription has not been renewed.

BEHIND THE STACKS

MAPS OF THE ARMY MAP SERVICE

The map collection of the University of Idaho Library is actually three separate collections, each located in a different area, though all are serviced at the Reference desk. The three are: The Idaho maps (Bookmark, March, 1954); U.S. Geological Survey Topographic and Geologic maps; and the U.S. Army Map Service maps. This brief article concerns only the latter group.

In September of 1945 the Army map Service announced the inauguration of a plan proposing a detailed distribution program to certain selected institutions of which the University of Idaho was one. The primary purpose of the program was to prevent the recurrence of a situation which occurred at the beginning of World War II. At that time no adequate supply of good tactical maps of combat or probable combat areas existed. While the army was not looking forward to another war they stressed the necessity of being prepared for any future eventuality. In 1950, the Korean conflict proved the value of this preparation.

In addition to the military value of such a plan (and what the University of Idaho Library is mainly concerned with), the maps are of considerable value in stimulating and aiding research in the fields of geography, economics, geology, political science, agriculture and allied fields.

Although the maps are sent free of charge, certain obligations must be met by the institution which receives them. They include cataloging and filing; holding them for reference use and making them available through normal circulation channels; agreement not to copy or distribute the maps without prior approval of the Army Map Service; and to furnish adequate protection for the items received. In connection with the latter stipulation, the participating institution must purchase suitable cabinets for filing the maps, and reciprocally to furnish to the Army Map Service copies of all maps and geographical data acquired from sources other than the U.S. Government.

The maps are of varied size, form, color, and scale. Among the detailed information indicated on them by symbols, is the locations of cities, towns, villages, ranches, rivers, falls, fords, ferries, dams, water holes, water pipe lines, churches, mines, lighthouses, wireless stations with call numbers, railroads and highways. Many of the maps received bear data obtained from maps captured from enemy countries as well as maps issued by our allies in World War II.

The collection, when completed, will consist of approximately 50,000 items. At the present time we have 41,000 of them. The issuance of these maps was suspended during the Korean affair and the only ones we have received since then have been merely revisions of some obtained prior to 1950.

This collection is filed in the map cases located at the east end of the Periodical Reading Room on the second floor of the Library. Index maps are in loose leaf books near the cases. If difficulty arises in using these maps, the Reference Librarian will be glad to assist you.

BIBLIOGRAPHY ON TREE PHYSIOLOGY

Botanists, Horticulturalists, and Forestry students will be interested in a recent bibliography by Theodore Kozlowski on Tree Physiology. Eleven classifications are used by Prof. Kozlowski bases on "... tree response in terms of physiological processes and growth." The volume is intended as "a working bibliography." The call number is: B634.911 K849t.

READINGS IN REINCARNATION

If you are one of the thousands who have read The Search for Bridey Murphy, you may be interested to learn of some other titles on the theme of reincarnation that are in the University of Idaho Library. Two in particular are worthy of note. They are; Many Mansions, by Gina Cerminara and There is a River, by Thomas Sugrue. Both concern Edgar Cayce, considered by some to have been the greatest American psychic, and who was mentioned by Bernstein in his book. The first is a psychological study of Cayce, the second a biography of him. The subject of these two books, Edgar Cayce, was born in Kentucky almost eighty years ago and died in 1945. Early in childhood he showed some evidence of psychic powers which gradually became all important in his life. Their principal manifestation was in his ability, while under hypnosis, to diagnose illness and even prescribe treatment, though when awake he claimed no medical knowledge whatsoever. He also gave thousands of 'life readings' through which, purportedly, the nature and purpose of reincarnation were revealed. It was his contention that medical conditions in his patients could be accounted for by the evil deeds they had performed in previous existences.

Miss Cerminara's opinion appears to be that in the tenets of reincarnation man might find an answer to the basic questions of this existence. She states that to the individual who can accept it, reincarnation will offer "a purpose for living ... and an assurance that he is not lost in a meaningless chaos of forces over which he has no ultimate control." Mr. Sugrue's book tells the life story of Cayce, a quiet, unostentatious man who claimed the previously mentioned clairvoyant power of diagnosing and treating illness. It is a record of his family background, the discovery of his unnatural ability, his use of it to help friends and people who believed in him. It also tells of investigations by doctors and scientists.

Any reader who is a student of philosophy or psychology may challenge parts of these two books, but it is not likely that anyone will doubt the sincerity of Edgar Cayce or the authors.

UNESCO STUDY OF THE INTERNATIONAL BOOK TRADE

A recent study entitled Books for All has just been completed by R.E. Barker for UNESCO. Nationalism inhibits the development of a reading audience which would correspond with the potentialities of book production. Valuable statistics accompany the study.

THE REAL BOVARY FAMILY

Flaubert's Bovary family in real life was the Delamare family, mother Delphine and father Eugene. Tragedy for the Delamare's found accurate expression in the depicted life of Emma and Charles Bovary - Emma's, perhaps was spiced (spite?) with the characteristics of Flaubert's one-time mistress, Louise Colet.

PEACEFUL ATOMS

"The atom cannot be limited by national boundaries." So writes President Eisenhower on the dedication page of an eight volume set issued by the United States Atomic Energy Commission and received by the University of Idaho Library a short time ago. At the International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy held at Geneva in August of 1955, the United States made available to the world's scientific community a large body of scientific and technical knowledge devoted to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. It was hoped that this data will greatly facilitate the work of scientists and engineers whose skills will be devoted toward this purpose. This series, then, is a collection of technical data originally intended for the use of the delegates and the nations represented at that conference. Each volume covers a separate phase: research reactors, reactor handbook, neutron cross sections, eight-year isotope summary, information sources, etc. The introductory volume is in four languages: English, French, Russian and Spanish, the four official languages of the United Nations, but the others are in English only. This set is extremely well done and profusely illustrated in color - some of the first photographs being of the reactor testing station at Arco, Idaho. This material should be of practical value to various science and technological departments of the University.

JOURNAL OF THE HISTORY OF IDEAS

An important gap in our periodical collection has been filled with the addition of most of the back numbers of the Journal of the History of Ideas. Only the following numbers are missing: v. 1, no. 2; v. 2, no. 4; v. 3, no. 3; and v. 7, no. 2. The journal has a wide compass; its articles are concerned with the philosophical basis of thought in all fields of intellectual work.

STUDIES IN LITERATURE OF THE WEST

Of interest to anyone concerned with Western Americana is a recent publication of the University of Wyoming (Call No. 508/W989u/v.20/no. 1). The volume is composed of excerpts from larger papers written as master's theses in the field of Western Literature since 1950. For the most part, its purpose is to demonstrate some ways in which Western materials have been subjected to serious and fruitful study. Bibliographies are appended and there is extensive documentation. Of particular local interest is an article dealing with Mary Hallock Foote's 10-year stay in Idaho. Other subjects covered include: Pacific railroads, the frontier press, the mining theme in Western fiction, cowboys, ranching, magazines and Western problems, and the West in magazine literature.

THORTON WILDER, FIRST AMERICAN TO WIN PEACE PRIZE

The German book trade named Thornton Wilder as winner of its annual Peace Prize, to be awarded at the Frankfurt Book Fair. He is the first American to be thus rewarded since the Peace Prize was established in 1950. Wilder has won three Pulitzer Prizes.

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S A L A G U N D I

MEMO ON MAGAZINES

If you have been on the second floor of the Library at some time or other in the past year or so you may have noticed that this is one of the most popular areas in the building. Have you ever wondered what magazines all these students (and some faculty members) were reading? Well, we of the library staff did, and so a count was taken of all the call slips that were made out over a period of several years. Some people have subscriptions to their favorite periodicals, others find their copies some months later in barber shops or dentist's offices, but a great many of them read the popular type magazines in the Library, and this is what we found out about the latter group. Out of the more than nine hundred titles that are in the University of Idaho Library collection, fourteen were by a wide margin the 'best sellers'. Only four of the fourteen covered a definite subject - the remaining ten were of a general nature.

As you might expect, Time and Life were at the top. However, Newsweek, crept in between them into second place, and a dark horse, Science News Letter, came in fourth. Two others, that were not expected to tally as high as they did, were School and Society in ninth place, and Scholastic in twelfth. Apparently those education majors are keeping up with the latest developments in their field. Students in the sciences seem to use two titles more than any other; Science News Letter and Science Abstracts. Here are the fourteen top titles:

1. Time
2. Newsweek
3. Life
4. Science News Letter
5. Saturday Evening Post
6. U.S. News & World Report
7. Colliers
8. Science Abstracts
9. School and Society
10. Reader's Digest
11. Nation
12. Scholastic
13. New Republic
14. Business Week

DATED DATA

Do you know what memorable event occurred on May 11, 868? You do! Then you can count yourself as one of the intelligensia. For those readers who cannot boast of knowing this odd bit of history, the following item is noted.

On that day the oldest printed book, known today, was issued in China. Entitled, Diamond Sutra in translation, it had the following information on the final page: "Reverently made for universal free distribution by Wang Chieh on behalf of his two parents on the 15th of the 4th moon of the 9th year of Hsien-t'ung." The oldest pieces of printed material extant, not in the form of a book, are some Buddhist charms that were printed about 770 by order of Empress Shotoku of Japan. Verification of these facts can be found in the book, Invention of Printing in China by Thomas Carter. A revised edition of this title was brought out recently by Ronald Press.

POE'S MARIE ROGET

"Marie" was a pretty, well turned young lady, once attendant at a cigar counter where celebrities like Washington Irving, James Fenimore Cooper, Poe himself, and normal breeds gathered up front and in the back rooms. Quitting in a huff when she once returned from a two-week absence only to face nasty male rumors about her disappearance, Mary devoted full time to her mother's (Mrs. Rogers') boarding house - entertaining and dating with the lodgers. Upon her murder, everyone of these people became suspects, but all had impeccable alibis. The culprit was never found, so amateurs have toyed with solutions ever since. Most recently Irving Wallace, writing in The Fabulous Originals has suggested that a strong case can be made against Poe himself.

GOOD GUYS OWN BOOKS

When the television people wish to set a scene that quickly will provide the stamp of culture, refinement, solid character, learning, and respectability, how do they proceed? Everybody knows that they gain the effect they want by presenting the characters in front of a background of books. Several of the television personalities strut their stuff in front of row upon row of books, thus slyly implying they are steeped in the world's wisdom that has been crammed into books and are learned persons as well as keen observers of the world's scene.

The use of books in television is so effective that the kids, who sometimes require a few moments to puzzle out which is the bad guy and which is the good guy in a western picture, quickly spot the good guy in the society drama. He's the fellow who owns all the books. It is almost an axiom that if any dirty work is done in a book-lined room said dirty work is not done by the owner of the books.

We suggest that these signs of the great prestige books enjoy may give some ideas to harassed shoppers looking for appropriate gifts. Books may be the answer, because books are desired by untold millions of men, women, and children. Every child lives books, and they should never be allowed to grow out of or forget this love. (An editorial in the Ogden Standard-Examiner)

BLANK VERSE

As everyone knows books have been written on every and any subject imaginable. But at the other extreme, books are known that have been written about nothing. Hillaire Belloc wrote a series of essays entitled, On nothing and kindred subjects, which were quite stimulating. However, one French author had a different viewpoint on the subject when he published a book with the title, Nothing. And it truly was, for although it sold for ten francs it contained only two hundred blank pages. Other books in a similar vein have also been issued.

One, perhaps aptly titled, was Wisdom of the ages, and was blank from cover to cover. Another devoid of text, Silence, was offered by one Elbert Hubbard. He often claimed later that it was the most popular of all his works. Two others of the same style but done in a satiric mood were, What Horatio Bottomly has done for his country and What I know about Wall Street after fourteen years' experience. The latter came out in 1929.

Still another, Advice to those intending to marry, was slightly more prolix. It contained a single word, "don't."

HOW DO YOU RATE?

How long has it been since you read a book? A week ago? A month ago? A year or longer? If it is less than any of the three you are one of a minority in the United States. A survey by the American Institute of Public Opinion found that the majority of Americans had not read a single book in the past year. The rather startling conclusion showed that six out of every ten adults questioned stated that they had not read a book - other than the Bible - in the previous twelve months. And among a group that should be doing better, college graduates, one out of four that were questioned answered that they had not read a book in the past year. Odd as it may seem to us, it is a fact that the Americans read fewer books than are read in any other English speaking country in the world. One survey indicated the percentage of readers in the following countries: England, 55; Australia, 34; Canada, 31; and the United States, 17.

STATE MEETING AT LEWISTON

A regional meeting of the Idaho State Library Association was held in Lewiston, May 7, in the Student Union lounge of the Lewis-Clark Normal School. Both Lee Zimmerman and Charles Webbert of the library staff attended the meeting. Webbert was recently elected Secretary of the State Library Association. The welcoming address was made by Mayor Worden of Lewiston. Henry Drennan, Seattle, Assistant Director of the Pacific Northwest Library Development Project, was consultant for the Conference. Mrs. Martha Kennedy, Vice President of the State Library Board and Arthur De Volder, Twin Falls, Chairman of the Library Development Committee of the Idaho Library Association, discussed the Library Services Act as it pertains to Idaho. Dr. H. Walter Steffens, Executive Dean, spoke at the noon luncheon at the Lewiston Airport dining room on "The Jargon of Education." The afternoon session in the form of a question and answer workshop on library problems was under the direction of Lee Zimmerman, University Librarian.

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WASTE OF TALENTS

Are top-grade high-school juniors ready to step right into college? That is a question which will get serious study during the next few years at the University of Louisville. A grant from the Ford Foundation will pay full tuition for 30 students in each of these years, picked from the top ten per cent of high-school junior classes here and elsewhere. The immediate effect will be to give 60 gifted young men a chance, without expense, to complete two years of college before they become eligible for military service. The longer-range result might be a melting of the hard line of division between high school and college.

Many educators believe that our present system wastes the talents of our ablest high-school students, who get bored with the plodding pace of classroom work. The highly intelligent pupil might find stimulation and a challenge to his mind in the jump from high-school junior to college freshman year.

This Ford Foundation experiment is being tried in eight American universities, including Yale, Columbia, Wisconsin and Chicago. - Louisville Courier Journal.

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- February-April, 1957 -

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Lawrence, Nathaniel. Whitehead's philosophical development; a critical history of the background of Process and reality. 1956. — 192 W587YL
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Moore, G.E. Some main problems of philosophy. 1953. — 104 M783s
Myers, F.M. The warfare of democratic ideals. 1956. — 190 M992w
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Ibn Hisham, 'Abd al-Malik. The life of Muhammad; a translation of Ishaq's Sirat rasul Allah. 1955. — 297 M892Xi
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McLoughlin, W.G. Billy Sunday was his real name. 1955. — 285.1 Su72Xm
Niebuhr Reinhold. Christian realism and political problems. 1953. — 261.7 N551c
Shuster, G.N. In silence I speak; the story of Cardinal Mindszenty today and of Hungary's "New Order". 1956. — 282 M661Xs
Suzuki, D.T. Zen Buddhism, selected writings. 1956. — 294.3 Su99z

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Durkheim, Emile. Suicide: a study in sociology. 1951. — 394.8 S935sE
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Rommetveit, Ragnar. Social norms and roles. 1955. — 301.15 R665s
Siegel, Sidney. Nonparametric statistics for the behavioral sciences. 1956. — 307.2 Si5n
White, M.G. Social thought in America, the revolt against formalism. 1949. — 309.73 W584s
Zetterberg, H.L. Sociology in the United States of America. 1956. — 301 Z57s

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Chapman, J.W. Rousseau — totalitarian or liberal? 1956. 320.15 C366r
Corbett, P.E. Morals, law & power in international relations. 1956. 341.04 C81m
Fordham, J.B. A larger concept of community. 1956. 323.35 F759L
Hurst, J.W. Law and the conditions of freedom in the nineteenth-century United States. 1956. 347 H944L
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Gorter, C.J. Progress in low temperature physics. 1955. 536.5 G687p
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